

† R. FORSIUS, Helsingfors.

ON SOME NEW TENTHREDINIDAE FROM BURMA
AND SUMATRA (Hymen.)

Already long time ago I received a collection of Tenthredinoidea for identification from the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale at Genoa. I have earlier described some new species from this collection, but have not had occasion to finish the determination. This paper deals with some other new species from Burma and Sumatra. The holotypes are returned to the Museum at Genoa.

***Pachyprotasis antennatus* n. sp. ♀.**

Head ivory; the occiput, a large vertico-frontal spot including the antennae and two small pale and oblique spots above antennae and front margin of clypeus black and apex of mandibles chestnut. Antennae black; 5:th and 6:th joints ivory, the upper basis of the 5:th and the upper tip of the 6:th below infuscated. Thorax black; the pale upper margin of pronotum narrow and the sidemargins more broad; tegulae, a \wedge -formed figure on the middle lobe of mesonotum, scutellum, a transverse stripe of mesopleurae, the middle of mesosternum and the upper margins of episterna ivory. Wings yellowish hyaline; nervures and stigma black; basis of stigma narrowly yellowish and the basal part of costa brownish. Coxae, trochanters and legs whitish; the hindmost coxae laterally somewhat infuscated, the fore femora and tibiae above blackish lineated and the apical half black; hindmost tibiae basally and apically black and furnished with black spurs but in the middle broadly white annullated; the upper basis and the extreme apex of the hindmost metatarsus black and the intermediate, white annulus rather broad; the fourth tarsal joint wholly black, the other only apically. Propodeum in front and posteriorly marginated with white, the other tergites with a

pale lateral margin and each with one pale triangle posteriorly; the eighth tergite wholly ivory; ventral segments posteriorly white margined; apex of sheath black.

Head with very fine microsculpture and besides with some rather fine and sparse punctures, very shining, very finely and sparsely haired, posteriorly margined. Vertex nearly as long as broad, rather flat, laterally well limited and in front with depressed sides and thus nearly angulated; postocellar furrow broken; interocellar furrow distinct and ocellar basin not very distinct; POL:OOL nearly as 1:3. Inner margins of eyes practically parallel. Frontal area distinct and in the middle impressed, but the crests rather low and narrow and the frontal crest in the middle divided by a fine smooth furrow; frontal fovea very small. Antennal furrows distinct. Interantennal crest rather low and narrow. Antennae longer than head and thorax together, slender, the third joint a little shorter than the fourth. Supraclypeal furrow convex at the front; side-corners of clypeus not very acuminate.

Thorax with fine microsculpture and rather fine and coarse punctures; hind corner of the middle lobe of mesonotum with sparse punctures and more shiny; mesopleurae with rather large and dense punctures but distinctly shining. Scutellum prismatically elevated and sparsely punctated. The inner spur of the hind tibiae half as long as the metatarsus. Humeral cell in the front wings longly contracted.

Abdomen rather cylindrical, finely transversely striated and besides furnished with some rather superficial punctures, rather dull. Sheath seen from above narrow, posteriorly somewhat truncated, seen from the side rather narrow and posteriorly truncated.

Male unknown to me.

Length of body: 10,5-12 mm. Expanse of wings: 24-25 mm.

One female, holotypus, from Chan Yoma, Birmania, coll. Gribodo. One female, paratypus, from the same locality 1892. The paratypus in my own collection.

A very robust and peculiar species with white annulated antennae.

***Macrophya birmanica* n. sp. ♀.**

Head black; vertex (with exception of a narrow blackish stripe in front), a minute elongated spot on the upper inner margin of the eyes, the outer and inner orbitae and malar space, supraclypeal area, clype-

us, labrum, mandibles for the most part and palpi whitish. Antennae black; a small spot on the inner part of the 6:th joint apically, the following joint with exception of the upper basis below, the following joint wholly and the last joint with exception of the upper end whitish. Thorax black; the hind and lateral margins of the pronotum, tegulae for the most part, a triangular spot on the distal corner of the middle lobe of mesonotum, scutellum in the middle and the mesopleurae anteriorly white; the plates of metanotum narrowly yellowish margined and the epimera and episterna of metapleurae marked with white. Coxae and trochanters yellowish with white spots, the hindmost coxae mostly black, laterally with white spots; femora reddish brown, basally white and with white knees and the hindmost femora medially with a blackish stripe. Tibiae pale brown, the first ones posteriorly somewhat infuscated but anteriorly more whitish; the posterior ones on the upper end black. Tarsi pale brown, with more or less infuscated tips, the posterior tarsal joints basally nearly whitish. Wings hyaline, nervures and stigma piceous. Abdomen black; the propodeum posteriorly with two whitish spots; the following tergites yellowish brown and in the middle marked with black; these black spots are narrowest on the third tergite and by degrees becoming broader on the following tergites, the two last tergites being wholly black but in the middle spotted with white; ventrites brownish yellow; sheath above somewhat brownish but for the rest black.

Head posteriorly marginated, behind the eyes somewhat roundly narrowed, rather punctated and only the space between the eyes and the hind margin of the head with sparse and finer punctures and more shining. Vertex about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as long, laterally well limited but the postocellar furrow indistinct; ocelli below the supraorbital line; POL:OOL about as 1:2; interocellar furrow rather broad and ocellar basin distinct and below the anterior ocellus deepened to a distinct fovea. Frontal area rather broad and laterally well limited but below communicating with the frontal fovea. Antennal furrows distinct. Inner margins of eyes slightly converging toward the clypeus. Antennae about as long as abdomen. Interantennal area flat and very shining. Clypeus rather long, deeply and roundly excised and with rather acuminate side corners. Labrum long and with broadly truncated front margin. Malar space linear.

Thorax very finely microsculpturated and besides finely and rather

sparsely punctated and finely haired, somewhat shining. Mesopleurae above more coarsely and densely punctated, rather dull. Epimera of metapleurae without rounded appendix. Wings without special characters, the first ones with very longly contracted humeral cell, the hind ones with the humeral cell unappendiculated. Coxae, especially the hindmost ones, very long. The inner spurs of the hind tibiae longer than the half of the hind metatarsus.

Abdomen finely transversely striated and superficially but not very minutely punctated. Sheath narrow and rather longly exerted.

Male unknown.

Length of body: 10,5 mm. Expanse of wings: 23,5 mm.

One single female, holotypus, from Burma, Chan Yoma, coll. Gribov, in the Museo Civico at Genova.

Easily distinguished by the peculiar colour of head, body and abdomen. The inner margins of the eyes are very inconsiderably converging toward the clypeus and the antennae are rather long, but in other respects this species is a typical *Macrophya*.

Allantus sumatranus n. sp. ♀.

Head black; first joint of antennae reddish, the sides of clypeus, labrum, except the upper basis, the basis of mandibles and palpi, yellowish white. Thorax black; before the hindmost coxae a pale spot. Legs black or dark-brown. Wings somewhat yellowish hyaline, nervures and stigma black; on the front wings a dark apical spot which comprises the hind part of the radial cells and the anterior part of the two outer cubital cells. Abdomen black; all segments posteriorly margined with pale-yellow; this pale tape is on the second tergite in the middle interrupted and on the two following tergites broadest.

Head very coarsely and densely punctated without distinct intervals between the punctures, behind eyes somewhat narrowed and posteriorly margined. Vertex laterally and in front rather indistinctly limited, about twice as broad as long. Interocellar furrow narrow but rather deep; ocellar basin indistinct but below the anterior ocellus a rather deep, round and smooth groove. Antennal furrows indistinct; above each antenna a not much elevated oblique ridge. POL:OOL nearly as 1:5. Inner margins of eyes somewhat converging toward the clypeus. No distinct furrow between antennae. Antennae much shorter than head and

thorax together, before the tips somewhat thickened; first joint somewhat thicker but not distinctly longer than the second; third joint about as long as the three following joints together; 6:th as broad as long, the two following broader than long and the last one about as long as basally broad. Supraclypeal furrow distinct. Clypeus about as long as broad, toward the labrum narrowed and with straightly decided side-corners. Labrum roundly acuminate in front and very shining but furnished with some coarse punctures.

Thorax rather coarsely and very densely punctated, dull. Scutellum somewhat convex, very coarsely punctated but with narrow shining intervals between the punctures. Mesopleurae with large and very coarse and shining punctures, rounded and not pointed. The humeral crossnerve in the front wings very short and situated before the middle. The posterior middle cell in the hind wings nearly triangular. Hind coxae normal; hind tibiae longer than the tarsi; hind metatarsi about as long as the three following joints together. Claws cleft.

Abdomen with fine reticulation and distinctly shining. Blotch narrow. Sheath seen from above basally rather narrow and toward the tip somewhat narrowed; seen from the side lancet-like.

Male unknown to me.

Length of body: 10,5-11,5 mm. Expanse of wings: 21-23 mm.

Two females, holotypus and paratypus, from Sumatra, Si Rambé, XII. 1890-III.1891, leg. E. Modigliani. The paratypus in my collection.

An interesting species of the group with clouded front wings. ENSLIN'S key leads to *A. vespa* Retz., but the new species has the cloud of the wings placed in a different way, the head narrower behind eyes and is very differently coloured and sculptured. MALAISE'S key runs to *A. trochanteratus* Cam., but this species is not as densely punctated as in *A. sumatranus* m. and differently coloured.

Ulotomostethus n. gen.

Head narrowed behind eyes. Antennae not very long: pedicellum and scapus longer than broad; third joint curved, apically somewhat dilatated, nearly as long as the fourth and fifth joint together; the following joints below somewhat bullated and less hairy but without special antennal organs (at least in the male), and the apical part of antennae thus somewhat pearlstring-like (Fig. 1). Hind ocelli above the supra-

orbital line. Malar space wanting. Clypeus truncated in front. Mesopleurae in front with a distinct praesternal plate. Front wings with four cubital cells, the third cell longer than the first and second together and their hind corner somewhat protracted; discoidal nervure straight and parallel with the first recurrent nervure; humeral cell without recurrent ramus. Hind wings with one closed middle cell and without bordering nervure on the distal margin. Hind coxae not prolonged; hind tibiae somewhat longer than hind tarsi and hind metatarsus somewhat longer than the following tarsal joints together; claws bifid and parallel and about equal in length; the basis of the claw-joint besides angulated. Abdomen rather long oval, on the middle segments with rather long and dense, decumbent hairs.

Typical species: *U. gribodoi* n. sp. from Burma.

Near *Tomostethus* Kon. and its allies, but distinguished by the shape of antennae, the dentation of the claws and the missing malar space.

***U. gribodoi* n. sp. ♂.**

Head black; rather intensively yellowish haired especially toward the mouth. Antennae black; the two first joints and the basis of the third brownish. Thorax red, yellowish haired. Front wings rather strongly infuscated, the upper basis and a transverse stripe, which comprises



Fig. 1. - Antenna of *Ulotomostethus gribodoi* n. g., n. sp. ♂

the first cubital cell and the inner corner of the second, the most part of the discoidal cell, the distal parts of the outer anal cell and the basal part of the inner middle cell, hyaline; nervures and stigma dark piceous; upper basis of stigma pale yellow. Hind wings hyaline with somewhat infuscated tips. Coxae, trochanters and legs pale reddish yellow, the anterior femora and posterior tarsi apically somewhat infuscated. Propodeum red; abdomen for the rest black with golden hairs.

Head roundly narrowed behind eyes, posteriorly not carinated, with rather coarse and dense punctures but with shining intervals between

the latter. Vertex rather flat, about as long as broad, laterally and in front with distinct furrows. Ocelli in a rather high triangle, the anterior one in the supraorbital line; POL:OOL about as 1:3; interocellar furrow fine but rather deep and ocellar basin distinct. Frontal area indistinct. Antennal furrows not very developed. Inner margins of eyes parallel. Supraantennal crests distinct but not very high. Interantennal furrow distinct. Antennae somewhat shorter than head and thorax together (about 4,3 mm), not very longly blackish haired; third joint narrow but apically somewhat dilatated (Fig. 1). Supraclypeal furrow rather indistinct. Clypeus broad and short, in front longly haired and with straight front margin.

Thorax somewhat sparsely and partly more finely punctated than the head and also more shining. Scutellum with rather coarse punctures and posteriorly with a shining longitudinal carina. Mesopleurae with large and coarse punctures, less shining and below in the middle with a very blunt spine. Stigma rather narrow, before the middle somewhat angulated and truncated apically. The first transversoareal nervure reaches the discoidal cell between the first and second third. The discoidal nervure reaches the origin of cubitus. Humeral cell in the hind wings rather longly appendiculated.

Abdomen shining, basally rather narrow and broadest by the sixth tergite. Propodeum in the middle with a linear fissure but the blotch very small. Propodeum and the second tergite with some few very fine punctures, apparently unhaired and very shining; the following tergites in the middle densely haired and finely but not very sparsely punctated, distinctly shining. Last ventral plate posteriorly rounded.

Female hitherto unknown.

Length of body: 11 mm. Expanse of wings: 23 mm.

One male, holotypus, from Chan Yoma, Birmania, in coll. Gribobo and named in his honour.

By the peculiar colour of thorax and wings easily distinguished from all other *Blennocampidae* hitherto described.

***Atlophorus caprae* n. sp. ♀.**

Head pale brown; the orbits, supraantennal crests, the middle of clypeus, labrum and basis of mandibles white; lateral furrows of vertex, an oblique, short and narrow stripe from the posterior part of these

lateral stripes, medial part of antennal furrows (from vertex to the lower part of frontal area) and the space between the supra antennal crests and between antennae, black. Antennae pale brown; the tip of the fifth joint and the following joints wholly, black. Thorax pale brown; the middle of the middle and side lobes of mesonotum, the propleurae posteriorly, the pectus between mesopleurae and mesosterna, the episterna of metapleurae partly, black or darkly piceous; angles of pronotum, sides of the middle lobes of mesonotum, the praescutellar furrows, a small spot just behind cenchri, the lower part of propleurae, the mesosternum and a transverse stripe in the middle of mesopleurae, white. Wings lightly yellowish hyaline, the tips of the front wings very inconsiderably grayish but the radial cell not more clouded than the other cells; nervures piceous, the costa before the stigma and the stigma yellowish. Coxae pale brown, the hindmost laterally darker; trochanters yellowish; legs pale brownish, the tarsi however apically somewhat darker. Abdomen pale brown; the middle of tergites and the sides of first tergite piceous; the sides of the second tergite and the hind margin of the following more or less broadly whitish margined; the ventral plates basally somewhat brownish and the apical white borders broader; sheath basally whitish, apically brownish.

Head behind eyes narrowed and somewhat protracted, finely and not very densely punctated, very shiny. Vertex somewhat longer than broad, laterally and in front distinctly sharply limited. Interocellar furrow and ocellar basin rather indistinct. Ocelli in a high triangle just below the supraorbital line; POL:OOL about as 1:4. Frontal area short and broad with rather broad but not high crests, the anterior crest in the middle excavated, in the lower part of frontal area a transverse impression. Frontal fovea round, rather large and shiny. Antennal furrows distinct. Supraantennal crests not very high, interantennal crest distinct. Antennae slender and longer than head and thorax together; pedicellum a little broader and nearly twice as long as the second; all other joints at least six times as long as basally broad. Supraclypeal furrow distinct. Clypeus flat, deeply roundly excised apically but with not very acuminate side corners. Labrum somewhat acuminate in front.

Thorax moderately finely and rather densely punctated, somewhat shiny. Mesopleurae with very coarse and large and shiny punctures and

in the middle buckled, but not spined. Scutellum rugosely punctated and furnished with a not very high and shiny tooth. Wings and legs rather long, hind tarsi nearly as long as the hind tibiae and hind metatarsi nearly as long as the following tarsal joints together.

Abdomen basally narrowed, very finely sculpturated and furnished with not very dense and rather short hairs. Sheath seen from above basally rather narrow and toward the apex somewhat roundly narrowed, seen from the side longly lancet-like and furnished with not very long and rather straight hairs.

Male unknown.

Length of body: 11 mm. Expanse of wings: 23 mm.

One female, holotypus, from Sumatra.

The radial cell is not more clouded than the other cells in the apex of the front wings. ENSLIN's key runs thus to *A. formosacola* Ensl., but this species has a very slightly convex scutellum and is otherwise coloured.

Named in honour of Dr. F. CAPRA at Genoa.

ERRATA-CORRIGE:

a pag. 28 — invece di *Pachyprotasis antennatus* n. sp.

leggasi **Pachyprotasis alboannulata** n. sp.

a pag. 29 — invece di *Macrophya birmanica* n. sp.

leggasi **Pachyprotasis birmanica** n. sp.

L'Autore non potè rivedere le bozze di stampa di questo lavoro, essendosi terminata la composizione tipografica dopo la sua morte. I nomi errati erano nel manoscritto, mentre quelli corretti si trovano sui cartellini originali degli esemplari tipici ritornati dall'Autore.